

First Official Marine Casualty List Shows Sea Soldiers Actively Engaged in Big Battle

MORE THAN HALF OF ONE COMPANY LOST IN FIGHT.

Eight Officers Wounded in Total of 278 Casualties Suffered by Corps at the Front in France.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The total losses of the brigade of marines with the American expeditionary force in France so far reported was announced today by Maj. Gen. Barnett, commander of the corps, as 278, divided as follows:
Killed in action, 22.
Died from wounds, 10.
Died from accidents, 24.
Wounded in action, 244.
All the dead are enlisted men, but eight officers, two captains and six lieutenants, were among the wounded. Five of the enlisted men were slightly wounded, but Gen. Barnett's statement did not show whether the officers and other men were severely or slightly hurt.

Most of the casualties were in one company, which, Gen. Barnett said, lost a total of twenty-one men killed and 140 wounded out of a total of 250. The dates on which the marines were killed and wounded were not made public, nor was it indicated what part of the "soldiers of the sea" are holding, or in what actions they have participated. Such information is withheld for military reasons.

HOLD FRONT LINE.
It is known, however, that the marines have been holding a front-line trench for several weeks, having been moved up to the battle line after doing police duty along the American lines of communication since they first went to France with the vanguard of Gen. Pershing's forces last summer.
Today's list was the first Marine Corps casualty list made public, and included all names reported up to April 12. Since the marines are considered an integral part of the army in France, officials of the corps had expected their casualties to be included in those of the army, but the War Department, in a complete list was ordered by Gen. Barnett. It was regarded as probable that some of the names announced today previously had been issued by the War Department in the regular army lists made public daily.

Gen. Barnett's first announcement said that the casualties totaled 274, with thirty-four enlisted men killed and four officers. The 278 enlisted men wounded. Later he made public the names of four additional officers and five enlisted men who had been wounded. The names of the first announcement was issued, however, it was found that the total only 271 names, with three of them duplicated, leaving a total of 268. To this the names of the five officers and five enlisted men were added, making the total 278.

CASUALTIES LIST.
The list follows:
Killed in action: Sergt. Albert Rada, Jr., Edward G. Warren; Corp. George K. Toth, Henry J. Smart, John Forman, Fred L. Kuhn, Norman R. Jackson, Fred W. McKee, George K. Stenkenburg, Edward W. Drober, Leo Waterman, James H. Arthur, George J. Tuma, Walter J. Ward, Edmund Hollick, Hugh R. Rothenberg, Edward C. Gehl, Glenn Samples, Alfred E. Schuler, Allen J. Jewett, William E. Gibbs, Hohann.
Died from wounds: Privates John White, Lawrence J. Page, Alfred W. Whitelaw, Claude L. Wilkinson, Eugene O. Davis, Walter Reynolds; Sergts. Roscoe Bledsoe, Cecil Grimes, Harry P. Williams, William W. Accidentally killed: Sergt. Ernest J. Rowan, Private Charles D. Graham.
WOUNDED IN ACTION.
Wounded in action: Capt. F. W. Kervstad; First Lieutenants C. R. Maynard, Fred W. Clarke, Jr., Louis R. Jones, Sergts. Joseph Weitzel, Cecil W. Evans, Leo H. Hendon, E. B. Battles, Wilbur Blackford, Leroy Barker, Dudley L. Brown, Charles S. Wheeler, Donald E. Hays, Harry W. Fugate, Martin H. Curran, Walter U. Kelley, Frank J. Murray, Clarence E. Pummie, Mike Lualaba, Karl E. Tuma, Harry P. Martin, Edward F. Ansel, John F. Dunn, Aubrey B. Davis, James E. Page, Alfred E. Buckley, Ralph B. Chaney, Chester W. Ruth, Henry E. Roberts, Fred Kramer, Carl W. Johnson, James E. Riley, James E. Sullivan, Walter Kalb, Edwin Mosley, Lynn C. Fitzgerald, John R. McMillan, Robert E. Williams, Frederick B. Lonsdale, William L. Loud, William Myers, Leonard J. McNamara, Fred M. Marlowe, William E. Porter, Charles G. Paschall, Arthur J. Reinebuhl, George J. Schubert, Harry Smith.
Privates James B. Lafferty, Walter W. Johnson, Harry H. Stewart, Francis W. Kelly, Ralph C. Johnson, Jesse A. Kitchens, James A. Johnson.

ADVERTISING STANDARD MAINTAINED BY "TIMES."

As a standard for local advertising attainment, The Times again established a high record for the volume of advertising printed on April 21, 1918.

The total advertising printed in the city's newspapers on the foregoing date was 21,555 inches, of which The Times had approximately one-half.

The following are the figures showing the amount of advertising inserted in each of the local newspapers on Sunday last:

The Times	10,448
The second newspaper	7,213
The third newspaper	3,844

HIGHEST IN "WANT ADS"
In the "want-ad" section The Times' superiority so far outclasses and leads the other two local newspapers as to make their figures negligible. The following are the "want-ad" figures printed in the Los Angeles Sunday newspapers:

The Times	3,150
The second newspaper	1,725
The third newspaper	624

An ad in The Times is an investment. It is not a speculation, because it reaches the readers in their homes—readers who are the backbone of the community.

died of disease, seven; died, other causes, one; wounded severely, five; wounded slightly, twenty-four.
The list follows:
Killed in action: Lieut. Laurence S. Ayer, Private Frank McCall.
Died of wounds: Sergt. Emil Berger, Private Clarence Beaton, Giuseppe Molinari, Frank Alkeno, Horace G. McDermont, Samuel Roach.
Died of disease—Privates Charles S. Clough, Elmer B. Johnson, Albert Kelley, Harvey A. McPeak, George Moore, Easton W. Rathburn, Elmer George Zuchowich.
Died of accident—Lieut. James Calder Marquardt, Corp. Daniel J. Scanlon, Privates Donald R. Frazier, Robert Simmons.
WOUNDED.
Wounded severely—Corp. Carl A. Johnson, Jr., Private Fred W. Goddin, John H. Simmons, Napoleon St. Charles, Roger W. Williams.
Wounded slightly—Sergt. George F. Dolan, Corp. Bill Samuel Buckingham, Fred D. Christianson, Edward P. Joyce, Bugler Nicholas Angelo, Privates Ed. W. Barrows, Walter F. Berry, Walter B. Birkland, Everett E. Bristol, John M. Smith, Charles J. Stratton, John C. Schott, Arthur M. Fauble, Silva C. Springer, Leon J. Tevlin, Lewis G. Walters, William F. Fraizer, George A. Steinhilber.
Privates William K. Whittaker, Robert W. Waters, Daniel Weston, George Wilkinson, Eddie Jacobson, Joseph King, Carl F. Kujat, Harry Kimmel, Leroy K. Kemp, George F. Knox, Arthur J. Linder, James Leach, Raymond R. Leonard, Benjamin J. Luckem, Eugene Mitchell, Leon Murphy, Bernard J. McElroy, Merrill M. Corbett, John Madison, Clarence E. Meyers, Burt Metz, Joseph Musal, Brown Monroe, Walter W. Mese, Nicholas Minkema, Elbert T. Noble, Charles P. Tillis, Lewis Nejedly.
Privates Grady Newman, Charles S. Olmstead, Ernest P. Peterson, Walter L. Palmer, Walter E. Pearson, Claude Peak, Charles R. Robert, John R. Smith, Charles J. Woods, John R. Scheel, Frederick J. Dunn, Richard Westwater, Ernest S. Ward, Eugene S. Shew, Harry H. Yampolski, Clyde L. Clausen, Harry H. Crothers, Stanley Levandowsky, Elmer C. Byers, Frank B. Walling, Frank L. Hamilton, Linton C. Fendley.
Privates Joseph G. Stringfellow, John E. Scott, Herbert Stiller, Max E. Seal, Howard H. Fields, Chester R. Laughter, James G. Robertson, Jr., Clarence A. Baugh, Harry R. Wilcox, Donald E. Williams, John C. Marvin, Teer, Andrew J. Littleton, Dean B. Labania, Jr., Edmund J. Hanks, Robert E. Williams, William W. Hanks.
Privates James B. McCoy, David C. Reynolds, Jr., Arthur H. Spies, John M. Parker, Paul H. Saunders, Walter H. Waterman, Earl R. Snyder, Warner E. Slocum, Kenneth W. Seaman, Philip M. Snyder, Valentine H. Thill, Philo Tabb, Harold Till, Edward E. Vella, William A. Sprick, Leroy L. Weaver, Charles J. Wilson, Fred C. Smith, Garvis E. Stover, James H. Young, Vernon D. Joseph, John E. Williams, Willie G. Tebbe, Fred N. Truett, Ward B. Van Wormer, Roger B. Weld, Elmer E. Hahn, George W. Williams, Fred J. Thompson, Clarence A. Judd, Ernest E. Boylston, Anson F. Schiller, Camp, Bernard Yoskam, Earl O. Anderson, Lambert L. Hehl, Enoch L. Hahn, William R. Eiles, Harry E. Hennessy, Claude E. Brinker, Sylvanus Auberne, Clifford T. Alkin, E. F. Alsbrook, Howard L. Anglin.
Privates Charles W. Ayars, Albert W. Baris, Fred O. Baris, William E. Brannen, Arthur Bell, Carl K. Barnett, Harry Bruton, Morris C. Arnold, Merl W. Brown, John C. Atchison, Grover P. Adams, Frank T. Bell, Joseph Biele, Warren G. Benton, Jr., John H. Becker, Clarence E. Barlett, Raymond A. Bell, W. Shaw, William R. Eiles, Harry E. Hennessy, Claude E. Brinker, Sylvanus Auberne, Clifford T. Alkin, E. F. Alsbrook, Howard L. Anglin.
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PRISONERS.
The number of Americans killed in the German trenches was less than a dozen and the number of injured was about twenty. The figures made known appeared to give support to the German claim that 133 Americans were captured since it previously had been admitted that the American casualties were around 200.
CANADIAN LIST.
OTTAWA, April 25.—The following names of Americans appear in the official casualty list issued last night:
WOUNDED.
J. P. Harton, Bloomington, Ill. B. Mitchelson, Los Angeles, Cal.
SWISS GRAIN SHIPS MUST RISK U-BOATS.
GERMANY GIVES NO POSITIVE GUARANTEE FOR NEXT THREE MONTHS.
(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
AMSTERDAM, April 25.—Germany has given no positive guarantee that ships from America sailing within the next three months with grain for Switzerland will not be kept in port at the end of the official telegram from Berlin today.
It is impossible, says the message, to guarantee their safety before the end of the month for technical reasons, as only after that time can it be certain that all German warships have been recalled to the coast. Referring to the fact that such vessels will sail under the American flag, the telegram says: "The German government will not receive such order and sink one of the vessels the responsibility will not fall upon the German government, but upon the flag of the United States of America."

AIRCRAFT CHANGES MERE PRELIMINARY.
CONGRESS TO BE ASKED FOR "MORE GAS" WHEN RYAN GETS HIS TOGS ON.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, April 25.—Reorganization of the army aircraft machinery, announced yesterday, was said at the War Department today to be a preliminary step designed to meet the immediate need for expanded aircraft production. Congress will be asked to legislate on the question as soon as John D. Ryan, director of production, has determined just what further steps are necessary.
Complete severance of the Signal Corps and the air service are foreseen.
In view of the unification of all the allied armies in France under Gen. Foch, the possibility is presented that the United States may be called upon to furnish flying machines and aircraft to supplement those of the British and French armies.
MAN WHO DRILLED GEN. HAIG ENLISTS AGAIN.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Thomas McGinn of Monterey, who said he had been the drill sergeant of a squad of British soldiers, including Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, at Sandhurst, Great Britain's military training school, in 1915, enlisted here today at British recruiting mission headquarters.
McGinn said he had served more than twenty years in the British army. He is 45 years old and has four of his brothers have been killed in action, he said.

FEDERAL AGENT AIDS RULE ILLINOIS MOBS.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), April 25.—J. Herbert Cole, special representative of the Department of Justice at Washington, established headquarters here today to co-operate with Gov. Lowden and State peace authorities in the prosecution of disorderly and the suppression of mob violence in the name of patriotism.
Mr. Cole was sent into Illinois by the government in response to a request from Gov. Lowden in consequence of disorders in this State which culminated recently in the lynching at Collinsville of Robert Prager for alleged sedition.

LONG-RANGE GERMAN GUNS CUT DOWN TREE.
(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
PARIS, April 25.—The only damage occasioned by yesterday's bombardment of Paris by long-range German guns was the cutting down of one fruit tree.

DESCRIBE RAID AT ZEEBRUGGE.

Smoke Clouds Hide Cruisers Entering Harbor.

Submarine Pushes Against Mole and Blows Up.

Silent and Nervy Business, Declares One Stoker.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
LONDON, April 25.—British marines who landed on the mole at Zeebrugge, according to a narrative printed in the Daily Mail, say that when the cruiser Vindictive got alongside the mole it was found that of fourteen gangways aboard all had been shot to pieces except two, which were damaged and shattered. The cruiser was then pushed against the mole by Capt. Edward Bamford and Lieut. G. C. Cooke, dashed over and landed on the first ledge of the mole, but lost severely from the terrible shell fire. From the ledge there was a wall to be climbed and a drop of twenty feet, which was negotiated by ropes and rope ladders.
"They tried to take our ladders," said a marine, "but we let them come within ten yards and then blew them away with grenades. We made known our position by firing doors and underground passages. Some of them ran but others got in corners and sniped at us with rifles and machine guns. Evidently they were prepared for a possible attack as the whole place was stuffed with machine guns."

HIDE IN SMOKE.
How the Vindictive went in is thus described by an officer of marines: "All the ships used the smoke cloud device, the smallest emitting as much as the largest, until there was an impenetrable smoke wall all over the harbor. The Vindictive, which was the largest, was the last to go in. The ship was then pushed against the mole by Capt. Edward Bamford and Lieut. G. C. Cooke, dashed over and landed on the first ledge of the mole, but lost severely from the terrible shell fire. From the ledge there was a wall to be climbed and a drop of twenty feet, which was negotiated by ropes and rope ladders.
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Wanted-HELP.
Male.
[Detailed text of various job openings and help wanted notices, including positions like 'Wanted-HELP', 'Wanted-HELP', 'Wanted-HELP', etc.]

Wanted-HELP.

Wanted-HELP.
Female.
[Detailed text of various job openings and help wanted notices, including positions like 'Wanted-HELP', 'Wanted-HELP', 'Wanted-HELP', etc.]

Wanted-HELP.

Wanted-HELP.
Male and Female.
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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1918.—PART II: 8 PAGES.

POPULATION

By the Federal Census (1910)—219,192
By the City Directory (1917)—229,300

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED? IF NOT, DO IT TODAY! IF SO, SUBSCRIBE AGAIN!

WIGHTY LOAN DRIVE'S TO MARK LIBERTY DAY.

*Trade of Bands, Speaking and Lot of
Big Subscriptions is the Way We
are to Celebrate Today.*

LONG BEACH, April 25.—Sardine packers here have been directed by the United States government to hold 40 per cent of their pack for government use. The remaining 60 per cent may be sold to the trade.
The orders received here provide that 35 per cent of the pack will be taken by the government as it is prepared and 25 per cent must be held for future purchase.
The local packers put up about 4000 cases of sardines daily.

Mrs. Clara Akley Smith granted divorce from Dr. William Smith on a charge of extreme cruelty by Judge Cavanaugh yesterday. No defense was put in. Compt. Davis, attorney for Jennie R. Napier, named in suit, stating to the court that main witness upon whom he relied was Nora Boykin of Pasadena, ill at her home and either through illness or unwillingly could be depended upon to state facts as expected.

Extreme cruelty, the court had been determined by the respondent submitted in evidence, the alleged imputation upon Mrs. Smith's good name. The other and most serious charge the court said that she had refused to conclude, as all the evidence was not in. He denied the complaint of Dr. Smith.

Attorney Ward Chapman, counsel for Mrs. Smith, asked the court to grant Mrs. Smith permission to assume her former name of Akley and this the court did. Her husband was a millionaire business man.
Mrs. Napier left the courtroom smiling, accompanied by her son and his young wife. Her son, who she said, was that she could take the stand and make a defense of her good name. A yellow costume set her face and form off to advantage. Her next appearance in court will be the prosecution of her husband's suit.

Bernardino, San Pedro, Seal Beach, Upland, Long Beach, Baldwin Park, Downey, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Inglewood, Fullerton, Whittier, Orange, San Fernando, and other cities of the outlying country. On these programmes will be some of

(Continued on Second Page.)



Film stars selling Liberty Bonds at night from the British "tank" in Central Park. The group on the tank, left to right, are William Duncan (megaphone), Lorena Wade, Marie Pavia, Mrs. William Duncan, Carol Holloway, Lary Semon, Edith Johnson, Grace Darmond and Nell Shipman, all of the Viagraph. They had the tank Wednesday night and sold \$18,500 worth of bonds.

KEARNY MEN WILL BOOST BONDS ON LIBERTY DAY.

CAMP KEARNY, April 25.—Fighting men of the Sunshine Division will turn out tomorrow to celebrate Liberty Day. In camp and in many cities in Southern California, representatives of the division will give fitting evidences of their patriotism, and demonstrate by their presence at various celebrations the necessity of investing in Liberty Bonds to show full financial support to the government.
In accordance with instructions from the War Department today, the various regimental battalions and other separate units will parade in honor of the occasion, and speakers of each unit will address the men and read the President's Liberty Day Proclamation.
A section of the memorandum to all units of the division tells the story in a nutshell: "The President of the United States has appointed

BUSINESS MEN WEEP AT BANKER'S DEFALCATION.

Embezzlement Disclosures Strike Riverside Like an Earthquake.

W. W. PHELPS, resigned president of the National Bank of Riverside, charged with embezzling \$16,500 of the funds of that institution, and held in the County Jail here on a \$10,000 bond, added little yesterday to what he had said in regard to his case when taken into custody by Sheriff Wilson of Riverside county on Wednesday. He expressed the hope that his case would come before United States District Judge Bledsoe, whom he says he has known for more than thirty years.
The matter will be taken before the Federal grand jury next Friday. In obedience to the request of the prisoner, the case will be expedited as much as possible. If he is given the minimum sentence, it will mean five years in prison, the lowest punishment under the law for embezzlement of national bank funds.
RIVERSIDE ASTOUNDED.
At Riverside yesterday the disclosure of Phelps' defalcations came like a local visitation of Sunday's earthquake. Business men broke down and wept over their confession of the trusted banker, and many whose dealings with him had been confined to business matters purely, confessed their inability to partake of their usual meals.
The exclamation of Mrs. Phelps when informed of the confession of her husband expressed the feeling of the community at large, where the banker was implicitly trusted. "You could have choked me no

TWO OF BANDIT GANG IN CUSTODY, POLICE SAY.

*Dead Man is Identified and Evidence Seized—Wounded Pair Hunted.
New Sensations Predicted.*

LESS than twenty-four hours after the daring attempt to hold up the Vernon bar at No. 2018 East Thirty-eighth street, in which two men were killed and three others wounded, one of them probably fatally, the police declared that they had two of the three suspects in custody, and that they have identified a third one, who was killed outright by Chief of Police Fred Harris of Vernon, who surprised the bandits in the act.
The dead man, at first believed to have been Coyle, was later identified as Thomas Hynes. The two prisoners were arrested at Elgin, and Main streets by Detectives Howe, Taylor, Glenn and Deputy Sheriff Harry Wright, who is helping the police on the case.
The identity of one of the uncaught bandits, who was shot by Chief Harris of the Vernon police, and who escaped, has been established, according to Chief Butler. Detectives learned late last night that the wounded man is Frank Kelly, an ex-convict, they say, who has committed numerous crimes on the Pacific Coast. According to Detective Captain Home, Kelly was convicted of burglary December 23, 1915, in San Francisco, and was released on five years' probation.
Kelly was shot by Chief Harris in the right thigh while entering the store machine which the bandits used in escaping from the scene of their crime. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be gratefully received by Detective Captain Home at Central Police Station.

HAVE YOU SEEN HIM?
The wanted man is described as being 24 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches tall, weighing 170 pounds, very slender, having light brown hair, gray eyes, and probably being dressed in dark clothes. The police believe that Kelly will walk with a limp as the result of the bullet wound in his right thigh. He carries a heavy revolver and will use it on the slightest provocation, according to the Chief.
Several bandits, carefully hidden from view by thick blankets, and two suit cases said to contain evidence were brought to the station yesterday and deposited in Capt. Home's office.
DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.
What the mysterious bundles con-

tain, what had become of the two bandits at first believed to have been serious, was not known by Chief Harris when he pursued them to the street after killing Hynes, and other details connected with the case, the police last night refused to give out "until further developments."
That these developments may place a different construction on the hold-up story was the impression given out by the detectives.
While the detectives were questioning the suspects at the Central Station, Cadet Yribarne, owner of the saloon, who was the second victim of the bandits' gun, was at the Crocker-street Hospital in a dangerous condition, according to the physicians there. Last night his condition was reported as "unchanged," though the nature of the wound makes his recovery doubtful. It was said, Yribarne, who was with Chief Harris in a back room at the time the three bandits entered the saloon, was shot a second or two after William Griffin, a bartender, was shot and killed by one of the bandits.
While the two arrests announced by the police last night did not square up with the original report made to the police early yesterday morning, when Chief Harris stated that he was positive he was getting one of the bandits before he entered the car and the third one just as he was climbing into his seat, a clue in that direction was furnished the police by Jack Doyle, Vernon saloon keeper, who turned over to the detectives a blood stained handkerchief found not far from the scene of the hold-up.
Webster and Coyle maintained silence, except to deny in general terms the charges of the police. The stolen automobile believed to have been used by the bandits was owned by George C. Cline of No. 778 Wilshire place. It was stolen from in front of the Los Angeles Athletic Club earlier in the evening, and a short time afterward figured in the hold-up of a branch postoffice at No. 1900 South San Francisco street.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
A registration card taken from the body of the dead bandit yesterday and turned in to the Sheriff's office by Deputy Sheriff Sweeney, Kilde and Hines, bears the name of Henry G. Coyle, of No. 228 Eleventh avenue, San Francisco. The card is numbered 17, and shows that the applicant was registered in Fresno 16-28, on June 5, 1917. The pencilled figures 1122 and 1123, apparently

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

N. B. Blackstone Co.

Broadway at Ninth
Always Remember
Friday -- Hosiery

For Both Women and Children
Women's "Onyx" Lisle 50c
Stockings at Pair . . .
—We do not know how any one in the need of good hosiery, inexpensively priced, can overlook this offering of "Onyx" lisle thread stockings at 50c per pair. A splendid medium weight stocking for every day wear.
—In the durable wanted, black, white and tan that are especially good at this time.
—Every pair strongly reinforced for service.

Silk and Fiber
Hose for Women \$1.00
—There is a full assortment of sizes to choose from in these serviceable, good looking hose in black, white and gray.
—Made with deep silk and fiber boot—double lisle garter top and double heel and toe.

Children's Socks 25c, 35c, 50c
—You will make the children happy by having them wear, this summer, these dainty fancy colored socks in the solid colors and novelty stripes that add so much attractiveness to their pretty summer clothes. Sizes 4 1/2 to 9 1/2.

—FIRST FLOOR—
The Season for
Men's Bathing Suits

And the Beaches Were Never More Inviting
—The new bathing season finds our beautifully appointed and superbly stocked haberdashery section complete stocks of the very latest styles in men's smart bathing suits and beach robes.
—Everything is in readiness for your selection and the styles and colorings are plentiful enough to satisfy each individual taste.

All Wool Bathing Suits for Men \$4.00 to \$6.50
—Plain colors, fancy stripes and novelty color combinations that are strikingly clever.
—Wear a one-button, shoulder strap bathing suit if you want the most comfort and freedom while exercising in the sand. These gowns are cut with either medium or low V neck.

Beach Robes at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.50 Up
—The right kind of bathrobe is nothing less than an essential for the beach habitue. You cannot very well get along without one if you want to enjoy the luxury of the sand and sun bath before and after your plunge.
—Turkish bathrobes, smartly styled and tailored; light and dark color; large and small sizes.
—FIRST FLOOR—

REJECTED HERE, NOW HE WILL FLY FOR FRANCE?

D ETERMINED to get into the fighting "over there," Edward Olivier, 32 years of age, No. 1651 West Twentieth street, applied yesterday to Passport Clerk R. S. Zimmerman, at the Federal Building, for a passport to France at his own expense.
Olivier was rejected by the American aviation service because of insufficient educational qualifications. Following his failure to get "over there," he wrote the French Embassy at Washington, asking if that nation could use him in the great war, saying that he was willing to go abroad on his own responsibility and at his own expense, but that he was eager to get into the great adventure.
Subsequently he received a letter from the French Embassy that he would be accepted by the French government as a member of the Foreign Legion, with the privilege of a transfer to the Flying Corps if he can pass the necessary physical examination.
Olivier has a brother, Frank J. Olivier, who is now serving in the United States Engineers. Olivier's application for service revealed that his mother is one of those self-sacrificing mothers of which this nation is proud. She is a widow. With one son in France and the other trying to go, she is smiling and wishing them both good luck, though it will leave her alone here in a humble cottage. In the window of that cottage now is a service flag with one star for her son Frank.
Accompanying the affidavit submitted by Olivier in his petition for a passport is a letter from L'Attache Militaire Ambassade de France at Washington, signed by Gen. Vignol, per Collard, commending the patriotic spirit of the young American and wishing him all success and good luck in his patriotic eagerness to serve the cause of the Allies.

PROMOTERS OF MEDICAL BUILDING CONCERN SUE.

A N AFTERMATH of the rise and fall of the Medical Building Company, Incorporated July 12, 1912, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, has its appearance yesterday when E. B. Spencer filed suit against more than 100 stockholders to recover \$16,251.25, the amount of a judgment obtained by him against the corporation as a creditor.
The complaint alleges that the corporation failed to pay its license tax in 1916, and March 4, 1916, its charter was forfeited. The value of the shares of stock held by the defendants varies from \$10 to \$900, and the action is maintained under the stockholders' liability.
The directors of the corporation were Drs. H. Bert Ellis, W. M. Lewis, Kress, Albert Sollard, Charles W. Bryson, W. W. Richardson, E. J. Cooke, E. C. Moore, J. R. French, O. Witherbee and F. C. E. Mattison. It was the purpose of the corporation to erect one of the finest medical buildings in the country, but the plan was never carried out.

FRANK J. HART SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY

332-334 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

New Records

for the

Edison Amberola

APRIL AND MAY LIST

A Few of the Big Hits!

- "DADDY I WANT TO GO," Premier Quartet . . . 3415-50c
- "FURTHER IT IS FROM TIPPERARY," Billy Murray and Chorus . . . 3416-50c
- "JUST AS YOUR MOTHER WAS," Harmony Four . . . 3417-50c
- "WHEN YANKEE DOODLE LEARNS TO PARLEY VOUS," Arthur Fields and Chorus . . . 3418-50c
- "MY SUNSHINE JANE," Mabel Romain . . . 3419-50c
- "HUSH-A-BYE, MA BABY," (Missouri Waltz) Marion Evelyn Cox and Vernon Dalhart . . . 3420-50c
- "LIFE'S RAILWAY TO HEAVEN," Edward Allen, Charles Hart and Chorus . . . 3421-50c
- "SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD," Elizabeth Spencer and Chorus . . . 3422-50c
- "GARDEN OF ALLAH," Vernon Dalhart . . . 3423-50c

Dance Selections

- "WHEN I HEAR THAT JAZZ BAND PLAY," Jauda Society Orchestra . . . 3424-50c
- "RAMBLER ROSE," One Step, Jauda Society Orchestra . . . 3425-50c

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Mail us your orders if not convenient to call.

Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—At the Play-houses.

SOCIETY.

VIRGINIA WOODS.

Recent Visitor.
Mrs. Jones of Findlay, O., who has been here for several delightful luncheons and tea parties, entertained yesterday by La Grande Reed of No. 519 Ninth street, who, with a group of friends at a luncheon, was placed on the table and was attractive in gay attire.

Warner.
John P. Warner of No. 232 Broadway street entertained at a luncheon yesterday by using pink carnations and plants to brighten the table, while a silver basket of pink Cecile Brunner centered the table. The luncheon was given in the dining room of the hotel, which was lighted in silver. The guests were Mrs. E. A. Lacey, Mrs. Laura E. Lacey, Mrs. Fred Perry, Mrs. G. H. Hale, Mrs. Minnie H. Lacey, Mrs. Elsie and Ruth.

To Answer Call of Mercy.
Miss Louise Field, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Field of No. 1024 South Burlington avenue, a Red Cross nurse and member of the Red Cross, has received orders to leave Sunday for New York, where she is to report at the naval hospital before going to Philadelphia to join Dr. Smith's unit, which is expected to be sent "over there" at once.

Dancing Party.
Mrs. J. Alden West is planning a dancing party for the evening of May 2.

Birthday Party.
To mark the birthday of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Godfrey Stamm entertained at dinner.

Prof. and Mrs. Alfred Butler have sold their home in the seventh street and yesterday left for the Modjeska ranch in Orange county, where they will make their home.

Mrs. R. L. Cresney has moved from her home in Santa Monica boulevard to her new residence at No. 216 South New Hampshire street.

Frank R. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Miller of No. 429 Park view avenue and a graduate of the electrical engineering department of Stanford University left yesterday for the Philippines.

Leon Willett, left yesterday for Mars Island, having joined the United States Marines. He is a Los Angeles High School man and his mother is prominent in the Red Cross.

And, in any case, one can't know too much about policemen in these days of automobile penalties, fast fire hydrants, speeding and what not. No respectable lady can be quite sure she won't make the acquaintance if she be the possessor of a car.

The luncheon speaker will be M. Paul Leyman, who will devote his minutes to French drama, so that if the morning programme proves too forcefully, the cultural equilibrium will be restored.

The Red Cross auxiliary of the club will present a most attractive programme this afternoon when the Hamburg Fairland performers, 120 adorable children, will give a fairy musical playlet written by Mabelle Fearnly.

Hollywood Woman's Club.
Under the auspices of the music section of the Hollywood Woman's Club, the Harmonia Music Club of this city will repeat its attractive programme, given last for the Friday afternoon concert.

The evening of the club, which was given at the clubhouse, under the general title of "An Old-fashioned Musical Fair of 1918," has been a most successful one.

The difficulties of accompanying oneself are numerous, but the advantages are something unusual, and most performers have already presented it at these clubs with great success, and Whittier is to have the pleasure May 13.

Woman's Press Club.
The Southern California Woman's Press Club has arranged a comprehensive programme to be given in the Back-Shops auditorium, Tuesday evening, May 14.

There were three Henri Duparc songs, the great "Procession" of Cesar Franck, Widor's "Le Fugueur," and four representative Americans: Frank La Forge's "Reverie," Campbell-Tipton's "The Cry of the Yellow Dusk," a setting to an old Chinese poem, and Charles Macdowell's setting of Richard Hovey's "Sea Gypsy."

Alexander was encored repeatedly, and he sang some twenty-five songs as if it were the easiest thing in the world to go on indefinitely without music.

Opera at Polytechnic.
"Pierrette Among the Shepherds," a pastoral opera in a prologue and one act, book and lyrics by Harold Clarke, and music by Louis Woodson Curtis, was presented yesterday afternoon by the Polytechnic Opera and Glee Club under the direction of Gertrude Parsons and Ida Bach of the department of music.

The performance was given for the students; repeated last evening, and tomorrow evening to the public for the benefit of the Red Star. The composer was present at the first performance, and the students, who

plimented Mrs. Josiah Lee Dabbs, a recent bride. The event was given at the Los Angeles Country Club and at a table, attractive in its decorations of Ragged Robins, the following guests sipped their tea: Mrs. Marion Corral, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Mrs. Harry Shoemaker, Mrs. R. E. Lee, Mrs. Henry Seefe, Mrs. L. S. Lee, Mrs. C. H. Hoffman, Miss Ruth Elliott and Miss Hazel Lucky.

For a Visitor.
In rooms transformed into a bower of roses, Mrs. Clara M. Harding of No. 1830 Ingraham street entertained a company of friends yesterday in honor of her house guest, Miss Harriet Spiker of Chicago, whose birthday it was.

During the afternoon a charming musical programme was given. H. C. Hollinger, played several violin selections and Miss Gladys Wagner of the Constantine Opera Co., sang. Mrs. Paul Lewis accompanied her on the piano. The guests included Mrs. Mary L. Perkins, Roy Perkins, Frank Sufel, William Woolf, M. A. Silverman, Agnes Crawford, Grace Hastings, and Miss Katherine Bassett, all of Pasadena, and Mrs. Howard Canode of Amarillo, Tex.

Mrs. George C. Brooks of Redondo Beach, and the following Los Angeles folk: Mrs. David Myers, William Hubbard, Mrs. Charles, Paul Lewis, V. H. Lowme, M. E. Hesley, L. A. Dick, C. O. Welch, A. E. Garra, D. B. Southworth, C. C. Toms, Emma Lang, Jessie Shoebottom, Miss Gladys Wagner, Viola Lowme, Kate Motzinger, May Landis, Maud Shields, May Shields, and Dr. Adelaide Lewis.

Personal.
Mrs. Felix McGinnis who has been visiting in San Francisco several days is expected home at the end of the week.

Mrs. Charles Egbert, prominent San Francisco society and club woman, who has been visiting friends here for the past three weeks returned home last evening. She was the mother of Miss Dorothy Egbert who was here recently, speaking in the interest of the Stanford Unit which she is to go to France next month.

Mrs. L. C. Bertolotto of Coronado will come up next week to be a guest of Mrs. Margaret H. Evers. Several social functions are being planned for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murphy and their daughter, Bernadine and Mrs. Murphy's sister, Miss Sue Sinnott, have gone to Monterey for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O. McLaughlin and their two daughters, Misses Cecile and Hortense are motoring down to Coronado tonight for the week end.

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It is expected Jesse Lasky will return to this city within a few days, when Mr. Eltinge's plans will be definitely carried out. His popularity as a screen star, though it did not at once equal his vogue on the stage, has continued to increase with each succeeding picture; and his late success in vaudeville, when he broke all attendance and box office records in Boston and New York, is considered to have placed him as a popular idol second to none. During his vaudeville seasons, Mr. Eltinge became known to thousands of theater-goers who had not known him previously as the dramatic actor.

Eltinge

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hay-lay)

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NOT FORGOTTEN.
Belo Pasha may be numbered among
those "gone but not forgotten." He will be
remembered nightly by certain Americans
until such time as the French government
reveals just how much he told about his
American experiences.

NOT HEROES.
The French Blucher arrived on time
to support the hard-pressed British line in
Flanders, but the Prussians flinched and
the memorable charge of the Old Guard
under Ney was not repeated. Bloodthirsty
as the Hun appears, his brutality never
raises him to the level of real heroism.

TWO BIG GAMES.
Thomas H. Ince, one of the big guns
in Los Angeles motion picture, is taking
up the real estate business as a side
line. He wants to be in the two biggest
businesses in Southern California. Here's
hoping he makes as much money at his new
hobby as he has in the field of cinematog-
raphy.

A LITTLE SHAKY.
In view of what has happened at Os-
tend and Zebruggen, the Germans must
be feeling much the same as an old dandy
in Los Angeles who, when asked if he had
been frightened by the recent earthquake,
replied, "No, sah. I wasn't adackly fright-
ened, but I admits dat fo' a few seconds I
did feel rathah insecuah."

RESPONSIBILITY.
The great societies and clubs to whom
a generous public hands over large sums
for relief work have a great responsibility.
Whisperers of diversions of money to serve
personal ends and ambitions are too preva-
lent. It is a time to be on guard against
schemes for publicity and trips to France
and paying jobs as press agents or solicitors.
Every dollar is needed for our fighters.

THE SHINE OF SENSE.
There never was an iridescent dream
of a self-seeking "reformer," the unreality
of which could not be shown by a good
strong shaft of the sunshine of common
sense. Moonlight is a nice light for lovers
at the front gate and for serenaders under
the maiden's window, but you cannot plow
a straight furrow by it or drive a nail by it
without taking a chance of hitting your
thumb. A rotten mackerel will shine by
moonlight, but in daylight it will emit only
a bad smell.

LIGHT WANTED.
The San Antonio Light says editorially
that Southern California "mainly depends
upon the vacationist, the halt, the lame and
the idle rich for her daily bread."
What does San Antonio depend upon?
The oil wells she has not? The grain har-
vests she does not reap? Her frost-bitten or-
chards or the great manufacturing estab-
lishments which do not adorn her streets?
Or is she living upon the lies that Frederick
Law Olmsted told many years ago about
the beautiful mud creek on whose banks
she sits?

WHAT'S THE MATTER?
Some of the potato growers of South-
ern California are losing money because
they can't find a market or secure prices
that pay. Fifteen pounds of good potatoes
for 25 cents is the offer made in retail
stores. And, at the same time, cafeterias
in this city are charging from 7 to 10 cents
for a single baked potato or for two spoon-
fuls of mashed potatoes. Many of the
people who eat in cafeterias are not eating
potatoes if they can get anything else at
that price. Why don't restaurants help
the potato growers by lowering prices and
serving a decent helping of the vegetable?

ACTION AND PHILOSOPHY.
Government officials and military ex-
perts of the United States are naturally
elated over the successful British sea raid
and they are now declaring that "nothing
should be viewed as impossible until it has
been tried out." That's a splendid philo-
sophy for any nation in war or peace, for it
holds good on all planes at all times. Had
Germany heeded this philosophy she would
never have embroiled the world in war, for
she would have known that brute force has
been tried out many times; that it has al-
ways been found wanting and that it is
impossible for mere might to overcome the
mightier force of right.

POLITICAL SOLDIERS.
Politicians may be relied upon to look
out for their class. Officeholders were the
first group freed from the provisions of the
draft, but they might better have been the
last. The business of officeholding should
be considered as public service, anyhow,
and as there are thousands in public jobs
who are not really necessary to the welfare
of the service, they should be subject to
draft wherever they can be of best use to
their country. Possibly a poor and uninter-
esting apology for a commissioner would
make a fair soldier. Most of them are used
to what they called soldiering. It would be
worth trying, anyhow.

THE "BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY."

Many Americans seem to have for-
gotten that the "blessings of liberty,"
secured to them by this government, were
bought at a great price—that long struggle,
freely spilled blood and continual vigilance
alone have given to us the rights which we
include under the name of "liberty." Other
Americans seem never to have known the
meaning of liberty—they have taken it for
granted, as they did the air they breathed or
the sunshine that loved their bodies. And
still others have mistaken liberty for license;
have "been blinded by the glare of liberty as
a man is blinded who, after long confine-
ment in darkness, comes suddenly into the
strong light. Thus blinded, they dare to
aspire to force their guidance upon Ameri-
cans who for generations have walked in
the light of liberty."

For every American, whether of native or
foreign birth, the lessons of history and the
bondage of men in many countries—in al-
most every country—should be taken to
heart. Today, a mighty cry of woe goes up
from the myriads of people who are op-
pressed, who are bearing the heavy burdens
of governments which give no consideration
to their rights, which demand all and give
no semblance of justice, no assurance of do-
mestic tranquility, and no provision for the
general welfare—which deliberately and of
purpose deprive their citizens of the "bless-
ings of liberty."

Let every American who complains at
the restrictions, the taxation, and the de-
mands made by our government under the
stress of this war, a war for the salvation of
liberty to the human race, look back over
the long, slow development of the rights of
the people. Let them study the conditions
of the common people under despotism,
under monarchy, under the feudal systems.
Let them review the present condition of
the nations under Teutonic tyranny; of the
Slavic peoples, under the law of disorder and
disorganization; of the subjects of the Sul-
tan, enslaved and despised by their rulers.

Our government was founded upon the
principle "that all men are created equal
and that they are endowed by their Creator
with certain inalienable rights; that among
these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of
Happiness." We have enjoyed these rights;
we have had safety, personal liberty, opportunity
—a thousand privileges which we have not
appreciated, because we have never been de-
prived of them.

Now we are asked voluntarily to curtail
our privileges for the common good; we are
called upon to help our government protect
our rights, and aid in extending them to the
nations whose liberties are threatened by the
Huns; we are invited to loan our surplus
funds to the United States, with the assurance
of a fair rate of interest and with the security
of the nation back of it. And a large pro-
portion of our citizens are grumbling, are
holding back with a "Let the other fellow
do it" spirit. We, in Los Angeles, have en-
joyed prosperity; we have had the safety, the
opportunity, the freedom which has made us
a rich and progressive community. Yet, we
are falling behind in the test of patriotism;
we are in danger of being counted as slackers
when the third Liberty Loan campaign ends.

Do the citizens of this municipality need a
new realization of what Liberty really means?

STARS AND SERVICE.
Had there been no stars in the make-
up of Old Glory, would there be any in the
service flag—or would there be a service
flag at all?

Many a man has proudly spoken of his
star—especially when it was in the ascend-
ant. Therefore it is quite reasonable to
associate the stars with personality, with
individual effort. Even the stars of the
stage understand that.

Back in Bible days the relation between
the firmament and the battlefield was un-
derstood. In Deborah's stately and majestic
song it is recorded that "The stars in their
courses fought against Sisera." Service
stars, those!

The service flag, as we see it today,
sprang into being with a wonderful prompt-
ness. It must have been inspired by a need
and yet it is not recalled that any people
ever had a like idea before. Doubtless the
great righteousness of the war was the ma-
jor reason for its being. It did not origi-
nate by act of Congress or sanction of the
army. It seemed to rise spontaneously from
the people. A New York pastor who took
pains to investigate says that the first use
of the present service flag was made by
one Capt. Robert L. Quieser of the Fifth
Ohio Machine Gun Company. He had two
sons who were officers in the National
Guard and when they offered themselves for
the larger service of their country he hung
the starred ensign in his home as a visible
reminder to the wife and mother of the pa-
triotic sacrifice she had made.

The Gotham preacher saw in the fact a
fulfillment of prophecy. He said that the
prophet Daniel hung out his service flag
more than 2500 years ago. It is in con-
nection with the chapter dealing with "The
Last Things," when the Archangel Michael
shall arise and when "there shall be a time
of trouble such as never was since there
was a nation; and at that time thy people
shall be delivered."

According to the ministerial standpoint
we are now entering the era of last things
and our soldiers are the embattled stars
of Daniel's vision. They have a part in
the greatest chapter of history, and their
service flag was outlined by a prophet who
has been dead for more than twenty cen-
turies.

The pastor might have found other sa-
cred warrant for the stars and the service
flag. In the book of Numbers, in the prophe-
cy of Balaam, it is recorded: "There shall
come a star out of the house of Jacob and
a scepter shall rise and smite the corners
of Moab."

Likewise there was the hallowed Chris-
tian era, when the heavens seemed as a
pennant holding but one star—the blazing
rod of Bethlehem, emblem of the greatest
service the world was to ever know.

Stars and a righteous cause are linked in
prophecy and progress—and service.

What will the Kaiser say of God when the
day of defeat comes—as it will come, sure
as fate!

Liberty's Appeal.



VON TIRPITZ'S FAILURES.

Hunting the Hun submarine in its lair
has become the favorite pastime of the
valiant scouts of the Allied navies. This
vaunted undersea craft was, according to
the bombastic Admiral Von Tirpitz, to rid
the sea of every vessel not flying the Ger-
man flag and to starve Britain into submis-
sion within a period of three months.
Granting that its use in sinking merchant
vessels without warning meant a return to
piracy, the Junkers boasted that they would
subdue England and France first and make
suitable reparations to neutral shipping
afterwards. That was fifteen months ago,
when the rapine of the submarine was
still unchecked. German self-sufficiency
has since received a rude jolt. The Anglo-
Saxon still rules the wave and the subma-
rine is now itself a hunted thing. The suc-
cessful raiding of the German submarine
base on the Flemish coast serves to teach
the boasting Hun that not even mined and
landlocked harbors are impossible of ac-
cess to the intrepid tars of the Allied fleets.
The exploit was one of the rudest shocks
to German Kultur it has yet experienced.
Von Tirpitz and the Kaiser have learned
that there are forces in heaven and earth
never dreamed of by the founders of their
petty materialist philosophy; that the ris-
ing tide of modern progress is not to be
diverted into a German ditch. Von Tirpitz
and his submarine campaign have been de-
nounced openly by angry Deputies on the
sacred floor of the Reichstag; the failure
of the campaign has been tacitly confessed.
Von Tirpitz has been demoted and now is
limited to directing the movements of the
fleet that lies stationary in German har-
bors; a puppet admiral commanding a
squadron of toy ships—a modern Prometh-
eus chained to a German rock while the
vulture of disappointed ambition gnaws at
his vitals.

Destroying the outer mole at Zebruggen
and bottling up the submarines by block-
ing the channel to the inner harbor is an
achievement of far-reaching possibilities. It
means a great deal more than closing a
single enemy port. To appreciate its true
significance one has but to reflect on the
strained relations between Germany and
Holland. Germany, with characteristic brut-
ality, has sought to assert the doctrine of
the right of the strongest by demanding
that Holland shall abrogate its neutrality
treaties with the Allies to the extent of per-
mitting shipments of German troops and
supplies across Dutch territory. Holland
has remained true to its best traditions by
refusing to cringe before armed despotism.
While squadrons of U-boats are already en-
circling the eastern frontiers, the sturdy
burghers have recalled their Ambassador
from Berlin and are prepared to open the
national dykes, if necessary, and let in the
sea to protect themselves from the en-
croachments of the invader and drown him
out. The North Sea is at once the men-
ace and the safeguard of The Netherlands.

If Holland should make common cause
with the Allies against the Hun the Ger-
man naval bases at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven would be immediately threat-
ened from the rear. Gen. Bernhardi, the
great German military strategist, warned
against this contingency when he wrote in
his "Germany and the Next War": "If an
Anglo-French army invaded Northern Ger-
many through Holland and threatened our
coast defenses in the rear it would soon
paralyze our defenses by sea." In another
chapter he pictured the Holland frontier
as the tendon of Achilles of the German
Empire. With the harbor of Zebruggen bot-
tled up the landing of Allied troops and
supplies in Holland would be greatly sim-

plified. The successful sea raid on Ze-
bruggen may mark the first stage of an
Allied offensive organized on Dutch soil.

Swollen with pride over the initial suc-
cesses of the spring drive in France and
Belgium, the Junkers believed they were in
position to dominate over little Holland.
But its sturdy refusal to accede to a viola-
tion of its neutrality and the remobilizing
of the Dutch army are gratifying proofs
that the spirit of freedom has not been ex-
tinct from Holland soil. As the war-mad
Junkers tighten their hold on the German
people they are violating the very prin-
ciples of attack and defense laid down by
their own forebears, Bismarck and Von
Moltke.

America's most valuable contribution to
the cause of the Allies has been its navy.
Admiral Sims was placed in charge of po-
licing the convoys through the submarine
zone. American science came to his aid
with the invention of a non-ricocheting shell
which "bites" the surface of the water
where it strikes and explodes at a given
depth beneath. Since the use of this shell
submarines can no longer seek safety by
diving beneath the surface. This device is
one of the many inventions which have
served to lessen the submarine menace
more than one-half. Twelve months ago the
toll of the submarine ran as high as \$50,
000 tons a month; the monthly average for
the last quarter was less than 225,000 tons;
it is still decreasing. Yankee ingenuity and
Yankee pluck have played a prominent part
in ridding the sea of the piratical subma-
rines. With their passage the last hope for
ultimate triumph of the Huns vanishes.
German military authorities have them-
selves admitted that Germany's chance for
success rested on her ability to starve or
crush the Allies before American armies
and American supplies should come to the
rescue. By solving the submarine problem
America has been able to send an army of
more than 300,000 men to the western front
months before Germany expected it. Yes-
terday's cables reveal that these men are
now holding a ten-mile sector right in the
center of the great Amiens battle line and
that they are giving a good account of them-
selves.

Bottling up Zebruggen recalls vividly to
the American mind that exploit of the
Spanish-American war when Hobson sank
the Merrimac in the channel at Santiago.
It exemplifies the maxim of the great An-
gio-Saxon commodore of other days: "Re-
gard nothing as impossible until it has been
tried."

WHAT'S THE NEXT?

What is the next mare's nest Prof. Gar-
field will discover?

P. S.—Do you recall the Fuel Depart-
ment's famous discovery of "a million tons
of coal hoarded at Cleveland" coal which
these fuel experts were to distribute with
exemplary promptitude over all that part
of the country? The report of the "dis-
covery" was distributed more widely than
the coal. The "huge hoard" turned out to
be a normal month's supply kept on hand by
one of the great steel corporations. Dr. Gar-
field's discovery of the fuel situation prompt-
ed a practical coal-operator to recite at a
gathering of coal-starved citizens the other
evening this epitaph on an old tombstone:

"We were sick,
We would be better;
We called in a Dr.
Here we are."
—[Forbes's Magazine.]

The New Member.

The Austrian Emperor says all trouble
of electing him to the Ananias Club; he
elects himself.—[Philadelphia Press.]

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE AGAIN.

The feature of a recent matinee
in London, organized in aid of the
Irish Guards' war fund, was the rec-
ital by Henry Arlsey of the follow-
ing poem, entitled "The Irish
Guards," specially written for the
occasion by Rudyard Kipling:

We're not so old in the army list,
But we're not so young at our
trade.
For we had the honor at Fontenoy
Of meeting the Guards Brigade.
'Twas Lally, Dillon, Bulkeley, Clare
And Lee that led us then.
And after a hundred and seventy
years
We're fighting for France again!

Old days! The wild geese are flight-
ing.
Head to the storm as they faced it
before!
For where there are Irish there's
bound to be fighting.
And when there's no fighting
it's Ireland no more!
Ireland no more!

The fashion's all for khaki now.
But once through France we went,
Full dressed in scarlet army cloth—
The English left at Ghent.
They're fighting on our side today,
But before they changed their
clothes
The half of Europe knew our fame.
As all of Ireland knows!

Old days! The wild geese are flying.
Head to the storm as they faced it
before!
For where there are Irish there's
memory undying.
And when we forget, it is Ireland
no more!
Ireland no more!

From Barry Wood to Gouzeaucourt,
From Boyne to Pilikem Ridge,
The ancient days come back no more
Than war under the bridge,
But the bridge it stands and the wa-
ter runs
As red as yesterday.
And the Irish move to the sound of
the guns.
Like salmon to the sea!

Old days! The wild geese are rang-
ing.
Head to the storm as they faced it
before!
For where there are Irish, there
hearts are unchanging.
And when they are changed, it is
Ireland no more!
Ireland no more!

We're not so old in the army list.
But we're not so new in the ring.
For we carried our packs with Mar-
shal Bax.
When Louis was our king,
But Douglas Haig's our marshal now.
And we're King George's men,
And, after one hundred and seventy
years
We're fighting for France again!

Ah, France, and did we stand by you
When life was made splendid with
gifts and rewards?
Ah, France! And will we deny you
In the hour of your agony, Mother
of Swords?

Old days! The wild geese are flight-
ing.
Head to the storm as they faced it
before!
For where there are Irish there's
loving and fighting.
And when we stop either it's Ireland
no more!
Ireland no more!

RIPPLING RHYMES.

DUMB ANIMALS.

The young colt kicks and capers,
enchanted with his life; the cows
don't read the papers which tell of
deadly strife. I see the cheery
horses, they paw and neigh and
prance; they've heard not of the
corse and bleaching bones in
France. How glad should be the
critters which draw their loads all
day and take their oats and bitters
as an abundant pay; their backs may
well be aching when evening rest
hours come, but hearts are never
breaking among the critters dumb.
I wonder what they're thinking, the
horses in their stalls, the mules out
yonder drinking, the cow that sadly
bawls! Have they no sense of hu-
mor, no cogent line of thought, and
have they caught no rumor of this
sad world distraught? All men are
in a lather when this or that side
wins, but roosters never gather to
read the bulletins. Men watch the
fight out yonder, discuss it with a
will; but porkers seem to ponder on
nothing but their swill. The beasts
have been around us since Adam
made his churn, and yet when woes
behold us they do not care a dern.
Their minds have grown no broader
since Noah lost his hat; they eat
our grain and fodder and let it go at
that. Unthinking and unseeing, their
world is all their own; the poor old
human being must bear his load
alone.

PERHAPS FLIPPANT.

It is not strange that Count Cze-
rnin should be denounced in Germany.
He committed the unpardonable of-
fense of acting on his own hook.—
[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Is there some other large city out-
side of Paris or London Hindenburg
thinks he would like to occupy until
the others are available?—[Pitts-
burgh Dispatch.]

Concrete ships will at least be an
improvement on those we have so
far, which are about all in the ab-
stract.—[Indianapolis Star.]

The colonel modestly permits him-
self to doubt whether Germany has
produced the biggest gun in the
world.—[Anacanda Standard.]

If you cannot go to the front, go
down to Washington and take a kick
at the war.—[Baltimore Sun.]

Berlin blames the rain for a pause
in the fighting. Yep, the rain of
Haig's shells.—[Detroit Free Press.]

Who ever imagined that Bob La
Follette could keep silent so long?—
[Charleston News-Courier.]

It is said 5,000,000 bottles of pop
will be sent across to the soldiers.—
[Houston Post.]

SOCIAL WARRIORS.

BY ALMA WHITTAKER.

Ian Hay Belth has an engaging
article in the London Times on
"America at War," in which he tells
of the numerous international differ-
ences in methods and character,
combined with a pen of praise for
the American soldier boy.

And one thing that seems to have
impressed him most markedly is the
amount of civilian industry permit-
ted at the big training camps.

"Over here in England," he writes,
"we are accustomed to pursue our
marital vocations in cloistered seclu-
sion. . . . Civilian visitors are
not encouraged. In fact, a civilian
in a British camp bears a strong re-
semblance to a stray cat at a dog
show. . . . But today, in an
American training camp the general
must be prepared at any moment to
put aside his work in order to en-
tertain a couple of Congressmen, a
member of a State Legislature or
some prominent citizens from an ad-
jacent town who have dropped in to
pass the time of day or inquire after
the welfare of some pet protégé in
the rank and file. The local newspa-
pers detail a reporter to 'cover' all
camp activities, progress of training
is recorded on camp jokes are given
and are faithfully related. Even the
mysteries of the orderly room are
dished up for the layman's delecta-
tion. Oh, shades of Whitehall!"

But there is one item in that story
which appertains to local criticism
lavished upon British visiting offi-
cers. Says Belth: "It is most satis-
factory to note that the large num-
ber of British and French officers
and uncommissioned officers who
have been sent over as instructors
in artillery, machine-gun, hand-gre-
nade and bayonet work have made
an excellent impression, both pro-
fessionally and socially."

Not, he obviously considers, that
"social" success an asset. Yet
we of this city have heard many a
haughty critique—usually from British
residents, to be sure—to the ef-
fect that certain officially-represent-
ative British officers have given to-
gether too much time to the social
side, and three in particular who
found much favor in American social
circles have been caustically accused
of "currying to American society."

For all the world as though that were
a heinous crime. I actually heard
half a dozen stern Britishers solemnly
consider reporting this state of
affairs to Gen. White in New York—
how dare visiting British officers
have such a bully time when it was
apparently their duty to preserve a
haughty seclusion and reserve?

This sort of talk has been rampant
here during the last six months.
On salivating British residents,
who certainly could never himself be
accused of undue social popularity
with the Americans, has kept a book
of society-page cuttings of every
great at which the British officers
have figured as honor guests. He
gives us to understand that he has
done this from a stern sense of duty,
with a view to keeping the British
government informed.

It evidently has never occurred
to these dutiful critics that the so-
cial side is quite an important part
in the campaign for better relations
between the Allies. At every social
affair at which these officers prove
popular it is more than probable that
some nasty prejudice based upon
century-old quarrels received its
final death-blow. Exactly the same
thing is going on over in France and
England now. Every charming
American that meets the English
and French on an intimate social
footing cements another sound cable
in place for the completion of that
strong bridge of friendship across
the Atlantic which is more solidly
valuable than transport ships or
guns.

Chilly hauteur, never mind! Its
lofty-principled rectitude and hon-
esty does not make for unqualified
loyalty and support. A lovable sin-
ner is more comfortable than an ir-
reproachably-virtuous misanthrope.
And when, as in America, you find
the God-given combination of recti-
tude and loveliness, you have the
veritable princes of the world.

Not all the official speakers on
both sides of the Atlantic can do as
much for Allied unity as these inter-
national entertainers, either country
who are happy social mixers. You
cannot tell people to love each other—
kissing ever goes by favor—but
they can be won by pleasant associ-
ation.

And as Ian Hay Belth recognizes,
it is that very sociability which
makes it no undue hardship for
American generals in training camps
to vouchsafe a measure of their time
to entertain instructors, who have
indeed made the stupendous Ameri-
can draft possible, without half the
friction occasioned in England,
which makes for the unbreakable
unity of this nation and of interna-
tional friendship.

The usefulness of the Bureau of
Public Information has never been
satisfactorily demonstrated, but the
demonstration that, if the bureau is
to be continued, it should have a new
head is complete and conclusive.—
[New York Times.]

PEN POINTS.

BY THE STAFF.

Do not keep the children of
your kindness asleep after your friends are dead.

Baron Gausch von Frankenberg,
ex-Premier of Austria, had
been spared many a narrow
escape.

Speaking of a job that ought
to be a snare, there is that of the
Trotsky as the Russian
of War.

The Imperial county council
will be earlier, then used,
is pretty hard to Hoover on
cantaloopes.

President Carranza is pre-
sented to him his job money
go. Friends of the family will
flowers, please.

San Jacinto and Hemet, al-
though raised to the ground by
quakes are not asking any
aid. Californians to the core.

The members of the Hall of
Home Guards have shown as
Southern California. They
to qualify in the west front
emergency.

There ought to be a good
for checker-players in the
those who are accustomed to
a king. But a Kaiser will
emergency.

Over in Germany where they
a spy they spend no time
get in the mail. There
day that will be the stry-
land of the free.

The government has de-
clared 400,000 tons of
sailing ships. And the
that Norway will not
face about it as little
class.

Gen. Pershing asks that
of shoes be allowed each
France for a year. The
must be almost as hard on
the kids who went to school
to be.

The public debt of Great
is estimated at \$25,000,000,
too high a price for the
tion of liberty throughout the
Uncle Sam will soon be in
class.

A young man created a
at a Liberty Bond meeting
night when he stood up
played "Marching Through
lynn." He thought it was
lynn.

Los Angeles is preparing
farewell to another
the khaki men. Unlike
Southern California, it
make the supreme sacrifice
Allies.

Another thing worthy of
the fact that we do not
as we used to. There
rude awakening on account
serious business that is
nation.

The hotels and restaurants
doing noble work conserving
Every time we take a meal
wonder what they have done
the food. The only real
the check.

Viscount Ishii, Japanese
dor to the United States,
his country is only waiting
Allies to tell her
her. Recalling the
John Milton, "They also
only stand and wait."

PEN POINTS.

BY THE STAFF.

Do not keep the albatross of your kindness sealed up until after your friends are dead.

Baron Gausch von Frankenthum, ex-Premier of Austria, is dead. He has been spared many a heartache.

Speaking of a job that must be a snap, there is that of Louis Trotsky as the Russian Secretary of War.

The Imperial county cantaloupe crop will be earlier than usual. It is pretty hard to hooverize on cantaloupes.

President Carranza is getting ready to kiss his job good-by and to go home to his family.

San Jacinto and Hemet, although almost raised to the ground by the quake, are not asking any outside aid.

The members of the Half Century Home Guards have shown so much fighting spirit they will soon be able to qualify in the west front states.

There ought to be a good chance for checker-players in the trenches. Those who are accustomed to taking a king. But a Kaiser will do in an emergency.

Over in Germany when they get a spy they spend no time trying to get him out. They just hang him.

The government has commuted 400,000 tons of Norwegian salmon. And the chances are that Norway will not make a cent about it as little Holland did.

Gen. Pershing asks that his shoes be allowed each soldier in France for a year. The soldiers must be almost as hard on shoes as the kids who went to school used to be.

The public debt of Great Britain is estimated at \$25,000,000,000. Too high a price for the preservation of liberty throughout the world. Uncle Sam will soon be in the same class.

A young man created a sensation at a Liberty Bond meeting the other night when he stood up as the last played "Marching Through Georgia." He thought it was the wisest move.

Los Angeles is preparing to bid farewell to another contingent of the khaki men. Unlike Ireland, Southern California is willing to make the supreme sacrifice for the Allies.

Another thing worthy of note is the fact that we do not brag as much as we used to. There has been a rude awakening on account of the serious business that is ahead of the nation.

The hotels and restaurants are doing noble work concerning food. Every time we take a meal there we wonder what they have done with the food. The only real thing is the check.

Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, says for his country is only waiting for the Allies to tell her what they want her to do. Recalling the line of John Milton, "They also serve who only stand and wait."

It is quite possible that the man with a hole in the seat of his trousers is saving the money to invest in bonds. If so, more power to him. It may be necessary for a lot of us to go home in a barrel.

It is believed that Congress will remain in session all summer. However it is necessary to do up the honor of the country on future battlefields will be done, the nation may be assured of that.

These days the Sunday dinner is the big meal. But we can remember when it was the fashion to have a "cold snack" for Sunday breakfast. Such a thing as a hot dinner was unheard of. It was a privilege to have a hot dinner.

The German confession that the U-boats are making no headway against American shipping comes from an unexpected quarter. There must have been wrung from the invaders' admiralty by the logic of events. There will be admissions to make as the war proceeds.

FARM SPECIALISTS. In our little town, oh! and to tell there is a merchant who doesn't know how to sell.

A teacher who doesn't know how to teach.

A preacher who doesn't know how to preach.

A painter who can't paint very well.

A printer who doesn't know how to spell.

An odd-job man with never a job.

A cobbler who doesn't know how to cob.

A miller who doesn't know how to mill.

A butcher who doesn't know how to kill.

A racer who doesn't know how to race.

A mason who doesn't know how to mace.

A clocksmith who cannot make a clock.

And a doctor who doesn't know how to doc.

And since none of these are any good, you will find them again and again.

Ever anon and a few times more, 'Round the stove in Mendocino stores, Each talking freely and throughly.

Doing—the one thing they are not at.

Giving advice to farmers.

—[The Frolic Farmer]

ACCUSES CULT LEADER.

is Out for Hanish, "Prophet."

Have Committed Statutory Offenses.

Other Youths Figure in Grace Charges.

Complaint was issued yesterday by Deputy District Attorney for the arrest of Dr. Hanish, alleged cult leader and worshiper, and co-leader of the "Mardian" cult.

The complaint charges a crime on the person of 13-year-old Tabbel of No. 933 1/2 Avenue, Hollywood. The boy was given to Constable Wadbury for service.

Tabbel boy is alleged to have confessed that the Persian theologian took him to the Roslyn Hotel and there committed the offense charged against him.

Special Agents Jack O'Connor and H. J. Castellaw swore to the warrant on the specific charge of practicing medicine without a license.

It is stated that some twenty-four boys and girls are being sought to testify. The principal charges will hinge upon the testimony of Tabbel, who is a pupil of the eighth grade in the Vine-street school. The boy's father is a registered alien enemy. He expressed no indignation when his son told of ten assaults of one nature, and eight attacks on another account, but spoke glowingly of the high and holy character of the "prophet."

It is believed that at least sixteen other boys are involved. The sleuths also state that Hanish keeps a boy on his ranch in Montana and another boy or two in his Chicago temple. Some of the alleged acts took place, it is reported, in the "prophet's" home at No. 123 South Vendome street. This address is also given as the home of Miss Theresa Brockman, lecturer of the cult.

The prophet is missing, and may be on his way to Montana, although the officers hope to land him behind the bars in a few hours. His description is being sent broadcast.

Will be Good.

RESTAURANTS ON PROBATION.

Twenty Brought to Time by Food Administrator.

Wheat Products Rule Must be Strictly Kept.

Offenders Sign Affidavits to Obey Regulations.

The heavy hand of the Food Administration yesterday fell on twenty restaurant keepers in this city who had been reported as violating the rules governing the sale and serving of wheat products in public eating-places.

Summoned before Louis M. Cole, City Food Administrator, to answer the charges, some pleaded that they were innocent and others that they were ignorant. The group of men was representative of the best and poorest restaurants in the city, from the "cheap John" on First street to exclusive establishments on Hill street.

Mr. Cole told them that the time of warning had passed and that he had received orders to close all violators for such length of time as he should see fit. At first he gave them the option of voluntarily closing their places for one day and placing a sign on the door stating that they were closed for technical violations of the Food Administration's rules; or having him report them to Ralph P. Merritt, State Food Administrator, with a request for power to close them for a week.

SIGN AFFIDAVITS. This aroused the men, who declared that their business would be ruined as they would have the stigma of being slackers placed against them.

Finally Mr. Cole compromised by ordering them to go before a notary and sign an affidavit that they will henceforth abide by all the food rules and that if further violations are found, they will close their establishments for one week. Before 5 o'clock twelve of the affidavits had been received by Mr. Cole.

"I do not want to give the impression that I am dictatorial, but this matter is larger than I am," Mr. Cole said. "I may lose every friend I have in this town, but so long as I am City Food Administrator I will abide by the orders of Mr. Hoover and will see to it that no favorites are played."

"Many of these men stated that their waiters had committed the violation and that they knew nothing of the matter. In many of the places I received information that bread served without special request that it was heaped up on large plates in other places and that the rest of them had allowed it to be ordered for wheat products to be served to one customer."

"I hope that this will be a lesson as I have no desire to close any restaurant. On this list of violators are a number of the Restaurant Central Committee members, who are expected to police the restaurant trade."

THE SUGAR RULING. According to Frank H. Sufel, head of the Los Angeles county licentiate division of the Food Administration, the recent order cutting the allotment of sugar from 25 pounds to 15 pounds did not apply to California.

"In many respects California is far better off than any other State in the Union," Mr. Sufel said. "The recent publication, which was printed in the papers as coming from Washington, reducing the ration of sugar, applies only to the Eastern and Central States and does not effect our State. Twenty-five pounds may now be purchased if it is accompanied by a statement that this large amount is to be used for canning purposes."

Mr. Cole will take a week's vacation, beginning today. Harry Drainer, recently appointed Chief Deputy Food Administrator, will assume the duties of Mr. Cole, who will return on May 1.

At a meeting of the Fair Price Committee yesterday afternoon all grades of potatoes were advanced. According to Chester W. Thompson, chairman of the committee, potatoes from now on will advance and the excessive low prices which prevailed a few weeks ago are a thing of the past.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION. Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time, but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I did so. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BARRISMAN, 809 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

GET MAY'S INTEREST—Deposits made or accounts opened on or before May 5, if minimum balance remains above \$500, will be allowed interest for the fractional part of month.

SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

OLDEST AND LARGEST SAVINGS BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Security Corner Equitable Branch Fifth and Spring First and Spring

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Flour—First, family, 24 1/2 pounds, wholesale, \$1.40; retail, \$1.55.

Corn meal—10 pounds, yellow, wholesale, 60 cents; retail, 70 cents; white, wholesale, 65 cents; retail, 75 cents.

Sugar—Granulated, 100-pound sack, wholesale, \$7.65; retail, 5 pounds, 43 cents.

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Butter—Creamery, extra, 1-pound carton, wholesale, 41-42 cents; retail, 46-47 cents.

Oleomargarine—Best grades, per pound, wholesale, 32-33 1/2 cents; retail, 35-37 cents.

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The resolution, which is signed by Dan W. Simms, chairman, is addressed to United States Senator James D. Phelan.

A melancholy interest is added to the situation by the fact that a few days before the death of the late Register, a resolution was adopted by the committee, signed by Mr. Simms as chairman, and Mr. Groves, as secretary, indorsing Mr. Roche for reappointment as Register, and his co-laborer, Alexander Mitchell, as Receiver.

Receiver Mitchell had the resolution beautifully engrossed and took the copy to the sick bed of his colleague, thinking that the action of the committee would give him heart to fight his illness, but Mr. Roche was insensible, and he never knew of the action of his party friends.

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COULTER'S—Seventh Street at Olive

Best in Dry Goods Since 1878

To Charge Customers—Purchases made on and after April 25th appear on statement due June 1st, 1918

\$1.25 All-Silk Stripe Habutais, Yard... 95c

This is the opportunity you have been awaiting in which to buy material for silk shirts, blouses, children's dresses, etc. 32-inch white silks, colored with fancy stripes of all combinations.

Children's Rompers... 75c

If you plan a beach outing or even if you expect to stay at home this summer, you want your youngsters comfortably and inexpensively garbed for their play. These rompers, sizes 2 to 6 years, come in plain blue or blue checks and striped ripplette.

A Sale!

Odd Lace Curtains at Half. Nottingham and Filet Nets, regularly 30c to \$1.75 a yard, 19c to \$1.25.

35c Scrim, Yard... 25c

New 40c to \$1.75 Cretonnes, special, yard... 29c to \$1.30

Marquisette, regularly 35c to 65c a yard, special 25c to 42 1/2c

Imported Curtains reduced One-Third.

Marquisette Curtains, regularly \$2 to \$6, pair \$1.35 to \$4. Filet Net Curtains, regularly \$2.75 to \$8.50, pair, \$1.85 to \$5.65.

(Draperies; Fourth Floor)

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[illegible]

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to do away with the
All contracts made
countries are to be sanctioned

Silver Peak Ranch boy
able ransom.
[Advertisement.]

TURK APPEALS CASE
[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
SANTA ANA, April 25.—W.
Recently Los Angeles man, who
to ten days in jail for spe
to this country, was appealed
to the Superior Court.

Listening In on the TELEPHONE MERGER

by
C.E. Mason

In spite of the difficulty, due to war conditions, of obtaining the necessary materials for the consolidation of the automatic and manual telephone systems in this city, and in spite of the fact that the Southern California Telephone Company has been handicapped in this work through the enlistment in the National Army of a large number of its best men, the actual work of consolidation is being carried forward with all possible speed.

If war conditions could have been foreseen, it is quite probable that this merger would not have been undertaken at this time, but both the Company and the people entered into the plan in all good faith, and the consolidation has progressed so far, that it is quicker and less expensive to go through with it now, than to undertake the task of undoing the vast amount of work which has been done.

CO-OPERATION OF PEOPLE APPRECIATED

We were assured of the support and co-operation of the various Civic Bodies of Los Angeles in the transition period during which the physical consolidation was to be effected and we are very grateful for the forbearance which has marked the attitude of the people toward us throughout this period.

The plan of consolidation was worked out fairly and squarely by the Railroad Commission, the City and the Telephone Companies. Under this plan the public is given the choice of manual or automatic telephones in accordance with the preference of each subscriber, and of course, when the consolidation is completed, each telephone user in the City will be able to communicate with every other telephone user, regardless of the type of telephone instrument used.

CONDITIONS OF THE MERGER.

Following are the conditions under which the merger is taking place—a merger which will save more than a quarter of a million dollars a year to the people of Los Angeles:

First—The Company is bound by agreement, not to make applications to increase the existing rates for 5 years, although the service available to subscribers will be practically doubled upon the completion of the consolidation.

Second—The service rendered will be under the continuous supervision of the State Railroad Commission and the Board of Public Utilities of Los Angeles.

Third—The 2 per cent tax on gross revenues formerly paid to the City by the Home Telephone Company will be applicable to the combined systems, and means approximately \$93 a day increase in tax revenue to the City of Los Angeles.

Fourth—The City has the right to the joint use of the telephone poles in the City of Los Angeles, and the City has a number of free telephones installed in various Departments for the conduct of municipal business.

Fifth—The City has the right to the complete free use of a direct in each of the conduits of the Telephone Company, for its own fire alarm and police signaling systems.

Sixth—The City and the Railroad Commission have the right to regulate service and inspect all books of the Company, and the main offices of the Company must always be retained in Los Angeles.

Seventh—The City has the right to compel extensions into those portions of the City of Los Angeles, known as Palms, San Pedro and Wilmington, and into the adjacent territory in the corporate limits of the City of Los Angeles, under rates fixed by the Railroad Commission.

Eighth—The people will have a free choice between automatic and manual instruments.

Ninth—Both the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and the United States Long Distance Company are required to furnish adequate and satisfactory long distance service to the patrons of the Southern California Telephone Company.

Tenth—From time to time we will discuss the various problems of the merger in the columns of this newspaper. If you are interested, watch for it.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE CO.

INDESTRUCTIBLE TRUNKS
Are Guaranteed
Against Fire, Theft
or Burglary
INDESTRUCTIBLE
(224 West First)

TO REPEAL ONE; MAKE ANOTHER.

Council is Bound to Have a
Sunday Closing Law.

Will Hurry it up so City Can
Keep Out of Court.

New Measure to Bristle with
Exemption Provisions.

That the foolish Sunday closing ordinance will be repealed was indicated yesterday morning by the Council. Such action is scheduled for today. A thorough majority of the members declare they are in favor of adopting another measure, which will be shorn of some of the more objectionable provisions of the original ordinance, but will be very similar to it.

President Farmer yesterday presented a near duplicate of the Sunday closing law, which was defeated in the last Legislature. After it was read, he announced that he had a repealing ordinance, too, that he would like to offer. Councilman

Just Right
Day or Night
Drink

Bartlett Water

129-131 N. Main St.
Established 1888.

Ralphs

GROCERY CO. INC.

SELLS FOR LESS

Fresh Ranch Eggs, per doz. 38c

Rumford's Baking Powder—1/2-lb. can 10c

(Limit 2 cans to a customer)

FREE DELIVERY

217-21 So. Spring St.
631-5 So. Spring St.

Order Dept.—West 8800; Home 2700.

United States Food Administration License Number G 18574.

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ASK FLAG DEAL PROSECUTIONS.

Merchants' Body Urges Criminal
Action in Near
Swindle.

At a special meeting of the
board of directors of the Mer-
chants' and Manufacturers' As-
sociation held yesterday, City
Prosecutor Widney was urged
to start prosecution of the pro-
moter of the flag-selling plan in
connection with the National Flag Day celebra-
tion.

The directors in a letter ad-
dressed to Prosecutor Widney
declared that they believed
there was sufficient evidence to
start criminal prosecution, but
that in the event such a course
was not possible the pro-
moter of the flag-selling plan
be forced to give an account-
ing of the flags sold and re-
turn the surplus, it having
been charged that \$17 flags
were sold for \$30.

Criswell, a member of the Health
and Sanitation Committee, objected
to this on the ground that the or-
dinance should remain intact until
a substitute is agreed upon. As a
result a vote was not taken on the
repealing measure, but Mr. Farmer's
substitute, as well as one prepared
by the Health and Sanitation Com-
mittee, was referred back to that
committee.

"I want to go on record in favor
of repealing this ordinance today,"
said President Farmer.

Councilman Conrad said he felt
the same way and made a motion
to that effect, but received no sec-
ond. Councilman Conway said he
favors repealing the existing law,
but insisted that there be a substitute
if the ordinance is repealed, the

substitute filed by the Los Angeles Gas
and Electric Corporation to enjoin
the city from enforcing the measure
will not be tried next Tuesday,
as scheduled, it was said yesterday.
To prevent the proposed trial, Mr.
Farmer said that it is imperative that
the law be repealed at once.

Following are the provisions of
the tentative ordinance to be pre-
sented as a substitute by the Health
and Sanitation Committee:

It shall be unlawful for any per-
son, firm, corporation, or associa-
tion, either as employer or em-
ployee, to keep open on the first
day of the week, commonly called
Sunday, any store, workshop, fac-
tory, banking house, office, shop or
other place of business, for the pur-
pose of transacting business there-
in, excepting as hereinafter espe-
cially provided.

The provisions of this ordinance
shall not apply to any of the fol-
lowing:

Work essential to the relief of
sickness and suffering, including the
sale of retail of surgical appliances
and of drugs and medicines for
strictly medicinal purposes;

Hotels, boarding houses, restau-
rants, lunch stands, cafes;

Ice cream parlors and confec-
tionery stores; peanut, popcorn and
cigar stands;

Bath houses;

Sports, theaters and amusements,
excepting sponges in bakeries;

The sale and delivery of newspa-
pers and magazines, and the neces-
sary work in the preparation of the
Sunday, and Monday morning, edi-
tions of a daily or weekly newspa-
per;

The sale and delivery of milk and
cream;

Unavoidable work in any manu-
facturing plant or industry, or in
the industrial process of such a con-
tinuous nature that it cannot be stopped
without serious injury to said plant,
industry, or its product or property
used in such process;

Shipbuilding and other manufac-
turing plants and industries, or in
the government of the United
States;

Any work which is necessary to
current, light, heat, refrigeration,
air, water, gas or motive power; to
operating vessels, vehicles, heavy
stables, garages, gasoline filling sta-
tions, railroads, and all other trans-
portation lines in this city; to tele-
graph and telephone service; and to
any public utility which the public
welfare requires should be kept in
daily operation; provided, however,
that the provisions of this ordinance
hereof shall not apply to any per-
son who is a member of the armed
forces of the United States, or who
other day than Sunday as his day of
worship, and who actually keeps his
place of business or occupation closed
and does not work for gain or
wages upon said day of worship.

Any violation of this ordinance
shall constitute a misdemeanor and
shall be punishable by a fine of not
to exceed \$500, or imprisonment in
the County Jail for a period not to
exceed six months, or by both such
fine and imprisonment.

If the ordinance is repealed, the

ordinance should remain intact until
a substitute is agreed upon.

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